died recently at Peru, Ind., while undoubtedly "one of the first" elephants to be imported to this country, was not "the" first to reach these shores. According to reliable accounts, Jeanette did not reach New York until 1824. There is indisputable evidence to show another elephant arrived from Bengal nearly 30 years earlier, and that still another was brought here as early as 1804. The first elephant to reach this country arrived in New York in 1796 on board the ship America, of which Capt. Jacob Crowninshield, of Salem, Mass., was master. This animal was sold upon its arrival in New York for \$10,000, and was extensively exhibited throughout the east. The Boston Gazette advertised its second appearance in that city on Christmas day, 1797. It was a female, and then about three years old.

Another elephant arrived here in 1804 and was extensively exhibited during the next dozen years. This animal was also a female, and was known as "Old Bet." She was maliciously killed in Khode Island in 1816. There was a cur-1ent report that the animal's hide was bullet proof, and to test the truth of this statement a boy was instigated to conceal himself beside the road along which the elephant was to pass and fire when it came within range. He did se The bullet struck the animal in the eye, causing instant death. The hide of this elephant was stuffed and mounted, and was for many years one of the attractions of the American museum in New York, being part of the collection which afterward came into the possession of the late P. T. Barnum. "Old Bet" was brought to this country by a sea captain named Bailey, and was sold to his brother, Hackeriah Bailey, of Somers, N. Y., one of the earliest American showmen. When he retired from the show business, about 1824, he opened a public house in the little town of Somers. He called it the Elephant hotel. In front of the house he erected a monument of "Old Bet," which was still to be seen within a few years. The image of "Old Bet" was carved in wood, some three feet high and about four feet long. "his figure was originally gilded, but after a few years' exposure the gilding worse off, and it was then painted a sort of drab, not unlike the animal's natural color

Another elephant which was brought to this country early in the present centary developed a bad temper, and after it had killed several keepers it broke away while traveling through South Carolina in 1827, and after being pursued for many miles was finally shot brought to this country about 1814.

through a bridge in North Adams, Mass., in October, 1851, and was fatally injured.

Another vicious brute among the earlier elephants brought to this country was the animal known as Romeo, who killed several keepers, and finally died in Chicago in 1872. At the time of his death Romeo was owned by the late Adam Forepaugh, and was said to be the oldest and largest elephant then owned in this country.-Chicago Times-Herald.

#### A BIT OF HISTORY. Germantown, Pa., Was Once the Cap-

ital of the Country. A pupil in the boys' grammar school. on Lafayette street, Germantown, was asked by his teacher recently "when the first congress occupied the Germantown academy, located on West School lane?" It was a puzzle, of course, to the young scholar, who was at a loss to find anything in print verifying such an event. The facts, however, from which the false impression has frequently obtained are as follows: The governmen' of the United States was first inaugurated in New York in 1789, but by act of congress Philadelphia was made the capital of the nation from 1790 to 1800. In 1793 the yellow fever became epidemic in this city, and it was in October of that year that the governor of Pennsylvania asked the board of trustees to accommodate the house of assembly, and a similar request for quarters came from congress. At the November meeting following, the board proffered to congress the choice of the school buildings, but there is no minute evidence to show that congress accepted the generous offer. At this time Washington resided in Germantown, and the town was spoken of as the government | ing knife, and to do all with the finger place of the state, and also of the United States. Jefferson, then secretary of state, and Randolph, attorney general, Writing of orange culture in Italy, one flint where needed. Supplies of flint occupied the building some years ago torn down to extend the site on which the national bank now stands at Main greatest surface of the tree possible to He watches the road the year around, street and School lane. So, with Washington, Thomas Jefferson and John Randolph residing in Germantown, it is keep this form, shoots are pinched off | This is the English system of maintainnot strange that the conclusion should be formed that congress was in session at the same time. Although the Ger-

The Hungarian Housekeeper. The mistress of a large household its Hungary has need to be a very capable housewife, for she is cumbered with many cares. She must boil her own soap, mold her own candles, dry her own prunes, prepare her own candied fruits, smoke her own sausages, cure they also keep well in winter. It is said dan cheese is better than the American. her own hams, bottle her own com- that a single plant has been known to potes, make her own vinegar, store her own fruits and vegetables, butter and | 500 bushels per acre. Its botanical name cheese for winter use, grind her own is "Stachys Tuberifera," and it will be rather light and well enriched. The maize for culinary purposes, grow her own wine, act as her own butcher and can be cooked in as many ways as the fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, poulterer, laundress and seamstress. potate. The eye of the mistress must be everywhere, even though she invariably has a housekeeper under her. Servants get much smaller wages, work harder and live less comfortably, but they are very to tie around the neck and under the drill, and it takes from five to six independent .- Wanderings in Hun- belly. As the calf grows the blanket can pounds to the acre .- Dakota Field and gary.

of accommodating congress, a few years

later, in 1798, when the yellow fever

made its appearance again in this city,

the Bank of North America and the

Bank of Pennslyvania did find a tem-

porary place of safety in the old acad-

emy.-Philadelphia Record.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

ORCHARD PARASITES.

Valuable Discovery to Fruit Growers

Reported from Missouri. The Missouri experiment station has made extensive experiments with different methods of killing the woolly aphis or apple root plant louse, regarded as the young things, for on this depends to the apple orchards of the southern half of Missouri. The following is a brief summary of

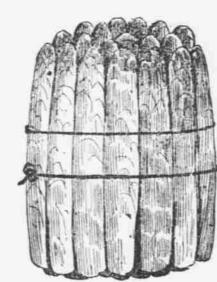
the discoveries made:

The limb form of this insect can be readily killed by one or two thorough sprayings with strong kerosene emulsion. Apple seedlings, buds, and grafts should be planted in a small trench filled with finely-powdered tobacco or tobacco dust and lightly covered with earth. This will keep the woolly aphis away. Apple nursery stock should have a liberal supply of tobacco dust applied to the roots every spring, in order to kill the woolly aphis and prevent it from establishing itself there. It should be applied by removing some of the earth from around the roots, filling the excavation with tobacco dust, and lightly covering it with earth. Newly cleared timber land should be cultivated in corn or other crop for two years before the apple trees are set out, in order to kill the woolly aphis that may be on the roots of the wild crab and allied trees. Apple nursery stock should have the roots cleaned and dipped for a minute in strong kerosene emulsion, in order to kill the woolly aphis that may be there. In planting apple trees tobacco dust should be freely used among and over all the roots, and close around the trunk, in order to kill and prevent the woolly aphis from establishing itself there. Every spring, as soon as settled warm weather appears, each tree should have a liberal supply of tobacco dust applied to its roots by removing the earth from around the trunk for a distance of two feet and four inches in depth, evenly filling this with the tobacco dust and covering it with earth. The root form of the woolly aphis may be cheaply and easily killed and kept away from an apple tree by the liberal use of tobacco dust. About five or six pounds of this substance should be applied as above directed to the roots of every infested tree, and one-half this amount should be applied in a similar manner each succeeding spring, costing approximately two cents per tree per year.

## RAISING ASPARAGUS.

Some Varieties Which Have Given

General Satisfaction. A conveniently-sized bed is about six feet wide with a path two feet wide on to death by its followers. This latter each side. This will require six rows animal has often been confounded in one foot apart and a bed of that width showmen's traditions with "Old Bet," 50 feet long will be ample for an ordibut there is reasonably good evidence | nary family, requiring about one pound that this one was a male and was of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the A pair of elephants brought to this bed is in full bearing, but once estabcountry some time about 1830, and lished is good for 20 years. It should of six posts firmly set in the ground known as Pizarro and Virginius, were be sown in drills one foot apart and with two pieces of two by eight lumber drowned in 1847 while endeavoring to when the plants are four or five inches about two feet longer than the hay rack. swim the Delaware river. Hannibal, high they should be thinned out so The crosspieces of the rack must be a large elephant, which was brought to that the plants will be nine inches apart | fastened very firmly to hold the this country some time in the '30s, was from each other in all the rows. Great exhibited until the summer of 1865, care must be taken for the first year to the longitudinal bars. When the conwhen he died of lung fever in Center- keep down all weeds as soon as they ville, Md. Columbus, another large and appear, else they will choke up and de- bars should be greased. When the rack an extremely vicious elephant, fell stroy the young seedling asparagus. is to be taken off, a team is driven



THE PALMETTO ASPARAGUS.

The deeper the soil and the greater abundance of manure that is used the greater will be the crop. Until the Palmetto was brought out, Conover's Colossal was the leading sort, and justly so; but Palmetto is not only much earlier, but is also a better yielder and is more even and regular in its growth, and must eventually supplant the old favorite. Average bunches, containing 15 shoots, measure 13 inches round and weigh about two pounds. The Palmetto has now been planted in all parts of the country and appears to be equally adapted to all sections,-Farm and

Some Hints About Pruning. Intelligent horticulturists have almost given up trying to educate the public to put away the hatchet, saw. shears and to a great extent the prupand thumb in May and June. In the old world this knowledge is more diffused. of our consuls says that there the object aimed at in pruning is to bring the the direct action of air and light. The spherical form is considered best. To mantown academy never had the honor and air in among the branches; a sharp those of the older country. knife must be used .- Western Plowman

Valuable Food Plant.

A new and valuable plant known as the potato as food and yields twice as the height of about 12 inches, the tubers being formed like four or five round radishes growing together. Chemical genous than the potato; they require no produce 200 tubers, and the crop yields more closely investigated this year. It seed should be sown in drills one foot or

If the weather is at all cold, put a out to stand six inches apart in rows, planket on the calf; a little flannel and keep the patch well cultivated. An blanket is just the thing. Sew strings ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of be let out to fit.

CALVES FOR THE DAIRY.

L. A. Keene Tells How He Raised Profe itable Animals. Our method of raising calves intended for work in the dairy herd commences with the breeding. We aim to get a good roomy animal and depend more on transmission than upon any special care in raising. But we take good care of one of the worst, if not the worst, enemy largely the future usefulness of the fairy cow. Care is taken that the pens are kept clean and well bedded, and sunlight, bright hay and clean water are

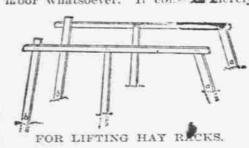
supplied. The calves are usually weaned from their dams when five days old; they learn to drink readily at that age. They are then fed on new or whole milk for at least one month, from which they are changed onto skimmed milk. They are taught to eat oatmeal at a very early age and they are given all the oats they will clean up with a little oil-meal added. At three months old and afterward they are given a small allowance of corn in addition to the oat ration. Thus they are fed during the first year.

I want them in good growing condition, but they must not get excessively fat, for bone, muscle and a good constitution, coupled with good strong digestion, are what is wanted in the dairy cow. We are now growing a machine into which we can safely feed our corn and oats and have it converted into milk and butter. During the winter of the second year, having made good growth, these young heifers are fed all the bright hay they will eat with two or three quarts of cut ear corn. Usually we have sweet corn.

They are bred to drop their first calves at 28 to 30 months old. These young cows are stabled by themselves and carefully handled-in fact, the dairy cows should all be pet cows-and we find them ever ready to convert liberal quantities of feed into rich milk. We keep well in mind the fact that they must now be fed so as to make good growth as well as good butter.-Dakota Field and Farm.

LIFTING HAY RACKS. Device That Does Away with Much Hard Work.

To facilitate taking off hay racks from wagons, and to replace them again, which is frequently connected with a good deal of unnecessary heavy lifting, Howard Walton, Yamhill county, Ore., has devised a contrivance, a sketch of which is given herewith, which works practically automatically, without any it. It thickens very much. labor whatsoever. It consider merely



weight of the body as the pieces slip on trivance is to be used, the top of the through the roadway at a a. The posts are just high enough to catch the crosspieces of the rack and, as the team proceeds the rack will be lifted until it is all safely landed on the frame. Provision must be made not to have the body of the rack fit the bolsters of the wagon too tightly, so that there may be no danger of breaking in taking it off. In putting the rack on again, the wagon is backed into the roadway from b b until the end of the wagon is under the back end of the rack, then tie the rack to the bolster, back again and the rack is on .- Amer ican Agriculturist.

ROADS IN ENGLAND. How They Are Kept in Repair All the Year Around.

English roads are good because they are well built and well cared for, is the conclusion arrived at by a writer who has been investigating the subject. Ho says that they are the finest anywhere the world. Some of the highways leading out of Bath were made by the Romans, and all of the other highways are of scientific construction, with decp foundations and ample provisions for draining. Besides, they receive constant supervision and care. Every county council has a standing committee of of roads, which takes charge of the highways and keeps them in repair. The committee is divided into sub-committees, each of which is assigned a dis-

There is an inspector for each division, who employs a force of road menders and holds each responsible for the portion of a road assigned to him. The road mender lives in a cottage on the line of the higway, which he is required to keep in order. He goes over the road every day and removes in a barrow everything that is unsightly. After each heavy rain he looks out for breaks, and mends them by dumping loads of are kept along the roads at intervals, ready for the use of the road mender. and if there is any neglect he receives a sharp warning from the inspector. in June each year. In the early spring | ing good roads, and it will be necessary weak and dead wood, and forgotten use- to have a similar system in this country less shoots, are cut out to let the light | before the roads here will compare with

Exports of American Cheese. The cheese business in the United States has not had the attention the Chinese artichoke, introduced from and encouragement which it should Japan, is claimed to be fully equal to have, while our Canadian neighbors have given this branch of the many bushels per acre. Unlike the tall | dairy interest a great deal more atartichoke so well known, this grows to tention. During the last fiscal year there was exported from Canada \$14,-253,002 worth of cheese. In the same period there was exported from the analyses show them to be more nitro- United States \$5,497,539 worth. It was not because we have had a market at peeling, as the skin is very thin, and home for our cheese, but because Cana-

How to Cultivate Beets. Beets thrive best in soils that are as early as the ground can be worked, When the plants are large enough thin Farm.

SHOWN IN THE STORES. Shirt waists of plaid silk with a linen

collar. Jet boleros to be worn over a white satin vest. Fichu capes with stole fronts of black satin. Plain and very much trimmed light

cloth canes. Shirt waists of white dimity with a linen collar.

Immense mousseline neck ruches in light colors. Boleros of stripes or satin ribbon and

lace insertion. Bright-colored taffetta ribbon striped with white gauze.

Pointed girdles of applique silk embroidery and beads. Dainty gray, tan green, china blue, pink and yellow pique. Kid gloves have tiny beads mingled

with the silk embroidery. Turkey-red percale shirt waists re lieved by tiny white figures. Gold embroidered and spangled chif-

Corsage garniture of black velvet ribbon and small steel buckles. Rough straw hats trimmed with band of velvet and shaded wings,

fon and lace for soft vests.

edged with chiffon plaitings. Foulard gowns trimmed with ruffles of No. 9 or No. 12 black satin ribbon. Children's granny bonnets of plaited chiffon shaped by rows of satin straw. Dry Goods Economist.

## FOR THE STOMACH'S SAKE.

Coffee Jelly .- Cover two ounces of gelatine with half a pint of cold water, soak for half an hour; add one cup of sugar and one cup of boiling coffee; stir until the sugar is dissolved, strain, turn into a mold to cool. Serve with custard or whipped cream.

Old Virginia Waffles .- Mix a quart of milk and six tablespoonfuls of flour with two tablespoonfuls of sifted cornmeal; add a tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Lastly add three eggs, beaten very light. Bake immediately in well-greased waffle-

Tapioca Jelly.-Choose the largest sort, pour cold water on to wash it two or three times, then soak it in fresh water five or six hours, and simmer it in the same until it becomes quite clear; then put lemon juice and sugar F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. in. The peel should have been boiled in

Sardine Sandwich .- Remove the skin of half a dozen sardines, split and take out the bones. Spread stale slices of bread very thinly with butter, place on each two halves of the fish, squeeze a little lemon juice over them, add a a slice of buttered bread on top.-Leisure Hours.

## SEMI-NEWSY.

China imported 13,000,000 square feet of American lumber last year, most of it from the states of Oregon and Wash-

A bright little newspaper, the Indian Guide, is published at Shoshone Agenev. Wvo., the editors, printers and devil all being full-blooded redskins.

The chaplains of the Oklahoma legislature recieve \$1.50 per day, or just half the sum set apart for the men who clean the spittoons. Delaware is a state in which old

forms and usages are strictly observed. The ceremony of burning the old applications for licenses and receipts for bills paid was gone through at the Dover courthouse recently. Under the old Delaware law the clerk of the peace of each county is ordered to burn these papers every five years.

# BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

If a man has kin it is equivalent to paving troubles. There are so many more mean men than good that a good man is always under suspicion.

People rush around on Monday as though they were ashamed of having been idle on Sunday. Very few men are as confident in

making assertions in their wives' presence as when they are absent. Whenever two women get together and there is a man in an adjoining room they soon begin to whisper.

The really sincere women are those whose prayers at night in a cold room are never abbreviated by the condition the thermometer. - Washington Times.

# GEMS OF THOUGHT.

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not .- Seneca. Negligence is the rust of the soul that corrodes through all her best resolu-

tions .- Feltham. The man who is never tried never knows himself. It is only in the furnace heat that the soul learns its own strength and weakness.

## THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 29, 1897.

|    | ATABIT A COLUMN   |         |      |                   | ь.  |
|----|---|---------|------|-------------------|-----|
| 3  | CATTLE-Native Steers  | \$ 4 35 | 661  | 5 5 30            | П   |
| П  | COTTON-Middling   | - 7     | 400  | 7%                | 1   |
|    | CATTLE—Native Steers.  COTTON—Middling FLOUR—Winter Wheat. WHEAT—No. 2 Hard CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. PORK—New Mess                     | 2 60    | 60   | 4 55              | н   |
| S  | WHEAT-No. 2 Hard  | ****    | 64   | 78                | L   |
| e  | CORN-No. 2  | A-4-3.4 | 90   | 29%               | Ι.  |
| d  | OATS-No. 2.   | ATTAC   | 60   | 22                | h   |
| il | PORK-New Mess   | 9 00    | 99   | 9 50              | Ł   |
| 31 | SI. LOUIS   |         |      |                   | 1   |
|    | COTTON-Middling<br>BEEVES-Steers  | 6       | 50   | 7                 | Ŀ.  |
| d  | BEEVES-Steers   | 3 00    | 6    |                   | г   |
| 9  | Cows and Heifers  | 2 25    | 600  |                   | н   |
|    | CALVES  | 5 (0)   | (Pt) | 7 50              | н   |
| 9  | HOUS—Fair to Select<br>SHEEP—Fair to Choice<br>FLOUR—Patents<br>Fancy to Extra do.  | 3 65    | 64   | 4 20              | Н   |
| П  | SHEEP-Fair to Choice  | 3 00    | 64   | 4 25              | Т   |
| 91 | FLOUR-Patents   | 4 60    | 03   | 4 75              |     |
| Н  | Fancy to Extra do   | 3 70    | 605  | 4 45              | ŀ.  |
| Н  | WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter  |         | 600  | 93<br>211/4<br>18 | 1   |
| 17 | CORN-No. 2 Mixed  | 21      | m    | 2114              | I.  |
| Ш  |   |         | G    | 18                | ١.  |
| Н  | PVE_No 9  | 23      | Gr.  | 31                | н   |
| ч  | TORACIO-Lurs  | 3 00    | (ch  | 8 00              | 1   |
| 1  | Leaf Burley   | 4 50    | a.   | 12 50             | ŧ.  |
| ď  | HAV_Clear Timotov   | 8 00    | 68   | 11 50             | 1   |
| 3  | BUTTER Choice Dairy   | 11-     | Gr.  | 16                |     |
| Н  | EXCUS-Fresh   | 10000   | 60   | 714               | ١.  |
| 21 | OATS-No.2 RYE-No.2 TOBACCO-Lurs Leaf Burley. HAY-Clear Timony BUTTER-Choice Dairy. EGGS-Fresh PORK-Standard (new).                    |         | ia.  | 9 05              | ш   |
| 1  | BACON-Clear Rib   |         | Œ    | 514               | ш   |
| 1  | LARD-Prime Steam  |         | 6    | 4                 | 1.  |
| d  | CONTRACTO   |         |      |                   | 1   |
| 1  | CATTLE—Native Steers. HOGS—Pair to Choice. SHEEP—Fair to Choice. FLOUR—Winter Patents. Spring Patents. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red. | 9.75    | 0    | 5 95              | 12  |
| 1  | CATTIAL NAME OF COLOR   | 9 75    | 2    | 4.95              | 13  |
| 91 | HUARS-PRING to Charge   | 2.50    | 69   | 4 50              | 1   |
| 1  | SHEEP Fair to Choice  | 4 99    | 50   | 4 50              | L.  |
| 91 | FLOUR-William Patents   | 4 00    | 60   | 4 10              | 10  |
| П  | Personal by definition  | 21      | - 25 | 7 10              | 1   |
| 9  | WHEAT-No. 2 Spring  | 9.1     | 949  | 50 m              | ı.  |
| И  | NO. E HOUSE   | 04      | \$3P | 00.%              | ١., |
| H  |   |         |      |                   | 1   |
|    | OATS-No. 2  | D 80    | 100  | 8 65              | 1   |
| Н  | PORK-Mess (new)   | 0.00    | 40   | 2 00              | п   |
| Н  | KANSAS CITY   |         | -    | THE REST          | I.  |
| u  | CATTLE-Shipping:Steers  | 3 50    | 8    | 5 99              | D:  |
| П  | HOGS-All Grades   | 2 19    | 0    | 4 15              |     |
|    | WHEAT-No. 2 ited  | 2041    | 60   | 96                | b   |
| Ш  | OATS No. 2 White  | 19      | 80   | 21                | П   |
| 24 | HOGS—All Grades WHEAT—No. 2 Red OATS—No. 2 White CORN—No. 2   | 19      | 6    | 1955              | 19  |
| 3  | NEW DELEANS   | 9.0     |      |                   | 1   |
| O) | FLOUR-High Grade  | 4 50    | 9    | 4 90              | 10  |
| Ы  | CORN—No. 2<br>OATS—Western<br>HAY—Choice  | 31      | 16   | 33                | H.  |
| 4  | OATS-Western  | 23)     | 44   | . 24              | н   |
|    | HAY-Choice  | 14 50   | 6    | 15 00             | Ь   |
|    | PORK New Mess   | ****    | 105  | A 29              | Nij |
|    | PORK-New Mess<br>BACON-Sides  | 149.64  | 0    | 5.74              | 1   |
|    | CYPTON-Middling   | 193     | 48   | 7                 |     |
|    | PARTICIPATE T D   |         |      |                   |     |
|    | WHEAT-No.2 Red  | 90      | 6    | 9134              | 1   |
|    | CORN-No. 2 Mixed  | 25      | 02   | 2656              | 0   |
|    | OATS-No. 2 Mixed  | 21      | 6    | 9316              | 1   |
|    | WHEAT—No.2 Red.  CORN—No. 2 Mixed  OATS—No. 2 Mixed  PORK—New Mess  BACON—Clear Rib   | 9 25    | 60,  | 9 75              | 1   |
| Į, | BACON-Clear Rib   | 5       | 60   | 614               | L   |
|    | COMMON Middling   | 7       | 2    | 714               | 1   |

COTTON-Middling.

\$64 BUS. CORN PER ACRE. It's marvelous how we progress! You can make money at 10 cents a bushel when you get 264 bushels corn, 520 bushels oats, 173 bushels barley,

1,600 bushels potatoes per acre! Salzer's creations in farm seeds produce. \$10.00 WORTH FOR 10 CENTS!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth \$10.00, to get a start. [K]

### Our Youth.

A great many of the young people of to-day stand on the brink of death, and ofttimes perish morally because the parents sleep and the church is negligent in not performing the sublime duties that God has appointed as a part of its work.-Rev. Edmund Hewitt, Methodist, Camden, N. J.

Spring Cleaning.

Spring cleaning need not necessarily be made the drudgery it is if properly done. Paints, floors, hard walls and windows may all be cleaned without rubbing, by wiping over with strong suds made of Ivory soap and hot, soft water, then rinsed and dried. A room thus cleaned will be fresh and sweet, with no unpleasant odor of strong Jet embroidered capes of black satin | soaps or cleaning fluids. ELIZA R. PARKER.

There are some women who are reminded that they are superior creatures every time a man takes off his hat to them.—Atchison

### MARCH AND APRIL

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North. In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reaches the Garden Spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round-trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louis ville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St

It would be a good deal easier to love our neighbors as ourselves if they would things the way we do.—N. Y. Weekly.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be

Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, To

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous crisp leaf of letture to each, and put a surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

Hall's Family Pills are the best. The baby said (and gave that yell

Which makes his father scowl),
"I may not be a howing swell,
But I'm a swelling howl." A Wonderful Combination.

Being the only manufacturers of both guns and ammunition in the world the Winches-ter Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are enabled to keep their guns apace with rew ammunition and their ammunition apace with new guns. In this way by using Winchester goods, shooters can be ceron of getting guns and ammunition of the highest degree of excellence and most im-proved type. As the unapproachable repu-tation of the Winchester guns depends upon the ammunition used in them, the Win-chesters are obliged to keep the standard of their ammunition as near perfection as possible. Shooters who want the best results can get them by using Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

He-"I love you better than my life." She-"Considering the life you lead, I cannot say that I am surprised."—Indianapolis Jour-

Milton Reizenstein, a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, has prepared a monograph as a thesis for a degree which he expects to receive next June. He has chosen for his subject the history of the B. & O. R. R. from its inception on the night of February 12th, 1827, when 25 of the leading business men of Baltimore met at the home of Philip E. Thomas and devised means whereby the trade of Baltimore with the West could be restored. It was at this meeting that the company was organized which afterwards built the B. & O. R. R. Mr. Reizenstein's monograph takes up the history of the road from that night until tracks were laid to Wheeling, W. Va. in 1853. The 70th anniversary of the B. & O. R. R. Co. was February 12th, 1897.

"While Miss Fitz was away, George took her parrot." "Anything happen?" "I don't know; she keeps the parrot down cel-lar now, and the engagement is off."—Life.

The Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Opened March 1, 1897. It is a modern, stone, fireproof hotel located in heart of Ozark Mountains, Northwest Arkansas; climate mild and bracing; scenery wild and beautiful; waters unequalled for purity and medicinal qualities. qualities. Rates reasonable. Excursion tickets on sale. Through sleepers via St.

Write Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo., or Manager Hotel, Eureka Springs. Men look for signs of spring out doors;

women look for them in dry goods stores.-Atchison Globe.

Reforms Need More Than a Day To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stom-ach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliter ated by it.

If a man could only get as much for his old family horse as his wife thinks the animal is worth!-Atchison Globe. "Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest. "Were you an eye witness to this affair?"

asked the prosecutor. "I don't know what you'd call a nigh witness, but I warn't more'n five rods away." Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Many are willing to wound with a word who dare not strike a blow.—N. Y. Weekly. Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy ca-thartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made. The ordinary schoolboy doesn't think, and is much healthier.—F. F. Montressor.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured. Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. "Tommy, who was Joan of Are?" asked he teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, the teacher. "Noah's wife," said who is considered great at guessing. Doubled up and bent with pain—Lumba-go. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Ba regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

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for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94. Your friends may not know much, bu they know what they would do if they were in your place.-N. Y. Weekly.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil. Genius may be swift, but perseverance has the surest feet.—N. Y. Weekly.

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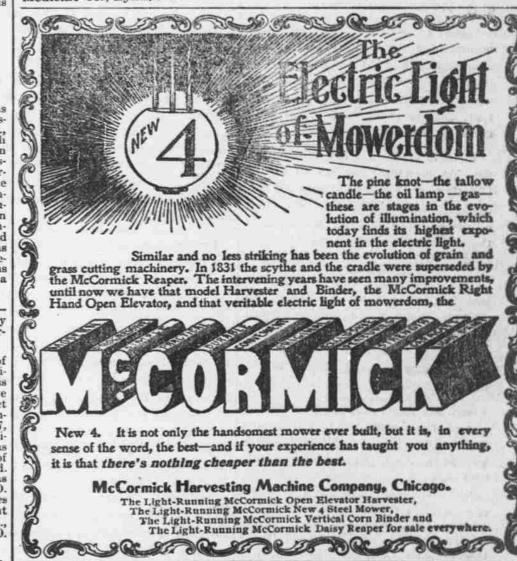
You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man-besiden, a man does not understand-simply because he is a man.

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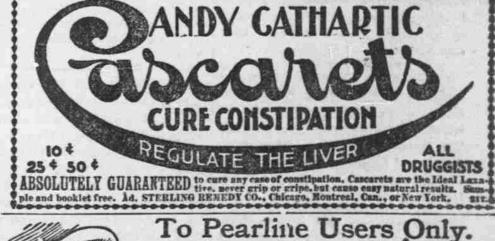


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